



THE

KNIGHT



Vol. 20, No. 1. Issue #107. The LITHUANIAN Numismatic Association. Frank Passic, EDITOR. September- October 1997.

75th ANNIVERSARY OF THE LITAS 1922-1997



1997 marks the 75th anniversary of the issuance of the litas in Lithuania. It was on Monday, October 2, 1922 that the litas was issued by the newly formed Bank of Lithuania, and the German State Loan East Bank money, the "auksinas" was taken out of circulation.

Pictured above is a postal cover commemorating the anniversary. At top is a stamp honoring bank president Vladas Jurgutis (1885-1966), and on the right a stamp picturing early Lithuanian coins. On the left is a 1928 100 litų banknote, a 1936 5 litai silver coin, and the anniversary date below.

On page 3 of this issue, we feature the highest denomination of the original "temporary" first 1922 banknote series, the 5 litai. Notes were first issued in denominations of 1, 5, 20 and 50 centų, and 1 and 5 litai.

The Lithuanian parliament met in the summer of 1922 and demanded the establishment of a national Lithuanian currency. A committee was formed, and according to Jonas Karys, Jonas Vailokaitis proposed the term Litas, as the name of the unit, with the first three letters being internationally recognized as from LITHuania. But according to an article by V. Vytenietis, the term litas originated with Vaclovas Vaidotas, secretary of the Economics Commission of which Rev. Vaikolaitis was the chairman.

The value of the litas was pegged to the value of gold based on the U.S. dollar. A litas was valued at 0.150462 grams of pure gold, or U.S. 10 cents. The

Continued on page 7....

2. NEW 10, 20 CENTU COINS MINTED

The Bank of Lithuania has issued new 1997-dated 10 and 20 centu coins for circulation to replace the 1991-dated coins. The new coins were placed into circulation on July 1, and were minted at the Lithuanian State Mint in Vilnius. Lithuania's 1991-dated coins of the same values were produced at the Birmingham Mint in England. The new coins were designed by sculptor/artist Antanas Žukauskas.



The coins are much larger and thicker than their 1991-dated counterparts, and the alloy appears to be of the traditional aluminum bronze. Further, the edges of the coins are reeded, something new for "minor" denominations. More statistics in the next issue of *The Knight*.

As of the end of June, the Bank of Lithuania reported that 6.5 million litas' worth of the 1991-dated 10 centu coins had been placed into circulation, while 5.5 million litas' worth of the 20 centu coins were in circulation. This makes a total of about 12 million litas' in circulation (3 million U.S. dollars worth).

No mintage figures for any of the 1991-dated circulation coins produced in England or in Lithuania have ever been released by the Bank of Lithuania.

The Bank of Lithuania reported that 1991-dated 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 centas coins in circulation totaled 240 million pieces, or 19.8 million litas' worth. The 10-20-50 centu coins will be taken out of circulation in increments as they are replaced by the new ones.

The 1, 2, and 5 litai coins were withdrawn from circulation a few years ago because they were confused with their centas counterparts. Banknotes were then produced in those amounts.

A new 50 centu coin is also forthcoming. The new coins differ from the 1991 ones in size, weight, relief and thickness.

NO 500 OR 1,000 LITU NOTES YET

A dispute between the Bank of Lithuania and the American Banknote Corporation, which produced Lithuania's 1991-dated 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 litu banknotes erupted this past summer over the unissued 500 and 1,000 litu notes. The Bank was preparing to issue them into circulation, when it was discovered that they were emitting toxic materials!

The ELTA Press Review No. 1382 for Monday, June 2 reported, "A US company tried to achieve its goals in Lithuania by fraud," *Lietuvos Rytas* claims on the front page presenting some new facts about the American Banknote Corporation's attempt to conceal its misdoings.

This corporation was contracted by the Lithuanian government to print the new 500 and 1,000 litu bills, however they cannot be put into circulation. *Lietuvos Rytas* has found out that these banknotes emit toxic materials.

The American corporation turned to the International Arbitration Court demanding 4 million dollars from the Bank of Lithuania. The bank officials declined to specify the charges brought against them.

Lietuvos Rytas has acquired some information about the last year's competition to produce the new litas bills [Does this mean that the original 1991-dated notes that were produced but not released were destroyed? --ed.]. American Banknote Corporation was declared a winner. However, the Bank of Lithuania failed to sign a contract with the U.S. company.

Apparently, this has promoted the corporation to seek legal settlement in the International Arbitration Court."

Following that, the Bank gave up the idea of issuing the notes for now, as it was reported in the July 2 edition of ELTA, "According to the Lithuanian central bank board chairman, the central bank has rejected the idea to issue 500 and 1,000 litu banknotes, as there was no demand for such notes due to the lower average wages in Lithuania."

Our readers are reminded of the scandal that developed over the original 1991-dated banknotes, which were found to be lacking certain security features, and resulted in the delay of the issuance of the litas in 1993. We'll see what transpires with this new scenario.

1922 Temporary 5 Litai, Pick-6.

5 Litai

Pick-6

Dated: September 10, 1922

Size: 120 x 65 mm.

Color: Brown

Watermark: Ovals

Paper maker: G. Schaeuffelin, Heilbronn,
Germany.

Red serial letters: A B C Č D

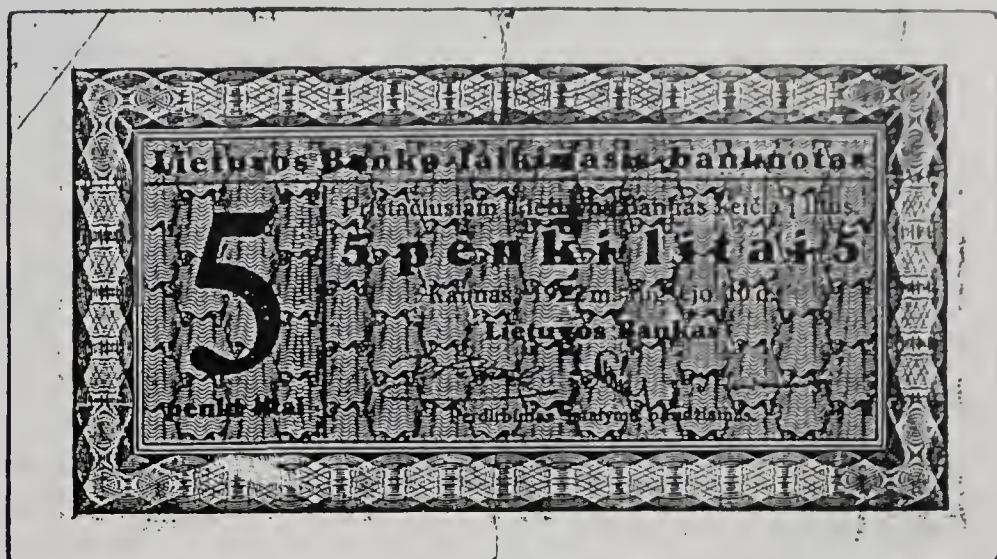
Specimens: 1) Perforated
"PAVYZDYS" 13 mm. from back position
(known with serial letter D). 2) Printer's
specimen with red German overprinted text,
"Ungiltig als Banknote! Druckmuster der Otto
Elsner Buchdruckerei K. G., Berlin." ["Not a
note. Specimen of Otto Elsner Printing Office
Co., Berlin."]

Signatures: V. Petrulis, Dulskis, I. Jazdauskas.

Released into circulation: Monday, Oct. 2,
1922.

The 1922 temporary notes were hurriedly designed and printed during the hectic days preceeding October 2, 1922. They were ordered by the Ministry of Finance, Trade and Industry, since the Bank of Lithuania was then non-existent. No high quality printer was available in Lithuania, so the government turned to Otto Elsner printers in Berlin, Germany. Negotiations between Finance Minister Vytautas Petrulis and director of the Otto Elsner firm, Fritz v. Lindenau began on August 30, with an agreement signed the following day. The contract called for the first shipment of notes to arrive in Eitkūnai by September 27, and the second shipment by September 30. The printer was able to beat the deadline, and the notes arrived in Kaunas on September 20.

No single artist designed these notes. All designs (excepting the Vytis emblem) and texts were created by the printing firm, using normal mechanical procedures. The printing firm, which had printed German and Estonian marks, had a supply of ornamental drawings for borders and designs which were used for the Lithuanian notes. The designs for the notes were completed in three day's time, and only the text and Vytis emblem had to be added.



ABOVE: GENUINE NOTE.



ABOVE: BACK OF COUNTERFEIT NOTE.

The 5 litai is the highest denomination in the 1922 temporary series. Of the series, the 5 litai is the most ornate and finely detailed.

The face carries the text which translates, "Temporary Banknote of the Bank of Lithuania. The Bank of Lithuania will exchange into litas' to the holder five litai. Kaunas 1922, September 10 day. Bank of Lithuania. Counterfeiting is punishable by law."

Continued on page 4...

THE JANUARY 13 REMEMBRANCE MEDAL

4.

[Part of a continuing series of the current military and government orders and decorations of the Republic of Lithuania, based upon information supplied by Henry L. Gaidis.]

The January 13th Remembrance Medal (Sausio 13-Ųsios Atminimo Medalis) was the first medal awarded by the restored Lithuanian government to commemorate the 1991 defense of Lithuanian independence. The 1992-issued medal was established to award both soldiers and civilians who took part in the defense of the Lithuanian Parliament building or other vital installations while the nation was being threatened by the Russian armed forces.

In remembrance of those killed, the obverse of the medal depicts Neris, the Winged Angel of Death, lifting a fallen warrior armed only with a shield bearing the Columns of Gediminas. The fallen warrior is depicted without a traditional sword, as the vast majority of those involved were civilians who stood unarmed against Soviet tanks.

The split reverse bears a small Vytis emblem at the top center and an oak leaf branch symbolic of victory at its base. Between the two illustrations is the large word "LIETUVA" across which is written in Lithuanian, "Here We Are and Here We Stay." These historic words were spoken to the assembled crowd by Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis shortly before they were attacked by the Russian army. Fourteen unarmed heroes gave their lives defending their country.

Available information indicates that about 2,700 of the 5,000 manufactured January 13 medals have been awarded. President Landsbergis reportedly awarded 2,500 medals during his first term in office alone. Though originally intended to honor individuals who took part in the 1991 defense of the nation, the decoration has been conferred on many individuals for service to the nation.

Several variations of the medal have been noted. The differences occur from the medal's flat or raised surface and dull or bright silver finishes. All are 39 mm. in diameter.

The first 300 medals were reportedly made with a dull silver finish which was then changed to to several types of shiny or proof-like finishes. In addition, about 50 of the first medals reportedly bear the designer's name, "LEONAS" in very small



letters on the rear of the decoration. The medal hangs from a Russian-style silver metal ribbon bar which utilizes an aluminum backing for its canary yellow with two thin green center strip ribbon.

1922 Temporary 5 Litai

(Continued from page 3...)

The back features the Vytis emblem in the center. The text translates, "Temporary Banknote of the Bank of Lithuania, Five litai." At each center end appears "5 L." Under it on the left is the series letter. On the right, the serial number is preceded by "No." The brown background security print appears horizontally across the central section.

The 5 litai is the most counterfeited. Besides having a flat appearance in regard to the security designs, the word "Lietuvos" above the numeral "5" is weak and broken on the counterfeit notes. One such note in this author's collection bears the serial number D 121237. The back is illustrated on the right. LNA member Vince Alones has another just like mine with the same serial number. Other counterfeits bear a serial letter B.

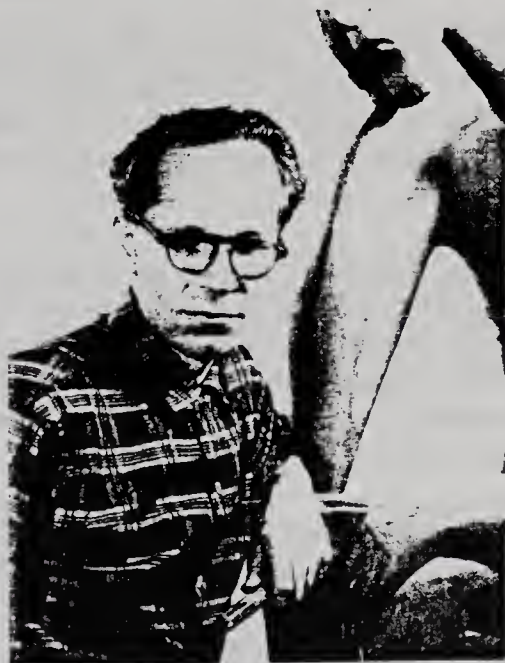
The counterfeiting speeded up the withdrawal of the genuine 5 litai notes. They could be cashed in only at the main Bank of Lithuania in Kaunas after October 15, 1924.

NEWS

The Lithuanian Mint has announced various mintages for the various coins and medals it has produced. Of special interest is the 1994 .925 silver 50 Litų specimen coin to commemorate Lithuania's participation in the Lillehammer Winter Olympics, by artist Petras Gintalas. The Mint reports that 234 pieces were struck. These are now in the vaults of the Bank of Lithuania. The Physicists "FIDO" "coin" struck in 1993 bears a mintage of 20,000 pieces.

KAŠUBA DIES

Lithuanian sculptor, painter and medalist Vytautas Kašuba, who designed numerous medals, particularly with images of Mindaugas and Vytautas, died April 14 at his home in New York at the age of 82. His medallic work was adapted on the 1997-dated "rulers of Lithuania" 50 litų coins honoring Mindaugas and Gediminas. Just a year ago in September, 1996 a large bronze statue of Gediminas by Kašuba was dedicated in Vilnius.



Vytautas Kašuba and his sculpture *Rūpintojėlis* (Pensive Christ)

Kašuba was born in 1915 in Minsk, and was a 1939 graduate of the Kaunas Art School. He received gold and silver medals at the 1937 World's Fair for his wood work. Kašuba specialized in church art, which can be found in churches and also public buildings in the U.S. and Canada.

COUNTERFEIT KAPA

5.

What is the oldest counterfeit Lithuanian numismatic item? It may well be a silver plated bronze kapa which was found at the Kernavė Museum in 1995. The kapa was a silver bar (called "grivna" in Russian) which was used until Lithuanian coins replaced it in the 14th and 15th centuries. The counterfeit one is only silver plated, and has a bronze inside.



MEDALS STILL AVAILABLE

The 50th anniversary commemorative medals of the Lithuanian Philatelic Society of Chicago minted in 1996 are still available in a very limited supply.

The medals are 2-inch diameter and 0.17 inch thick. 50 were produced in silver, and the cost for that one is \$50.00. The bronze version is \$18.00. Add \$3.00 for shipping and handling for each medal.



Obverse



Reverse

Medals may be ordered from: Jonas Variakojis, 3715 W. 68th St., Chicago, IL 60629. The society also has a list of numerous items for sale of interest to the philatelist. Membership dues are \$10.00 per year, and members receive a Society bulletin which contains articles in both Lithuanian and English. Write John for more information.

LITHUANIAN NUMISMATIC DICTIONARY

By
Jonas K. Karys 37.



English translation by
V.L.G. Matelis

Continued from last issue....

everywhere, consisting of 25% nickel and 75% copper. In 1868 about 20 countries used pure nickel coins in 44 denominations, and 94 countries used 271 denominations of the American alloy. Seven countries changed into nickel coins 16 denominations of their silver coins.

2. The U.S. 5 cent coin, a nickel coin, was struck from 1866 from a 25% Ni and 75% Cu mixture. During the World War of 1942-1945, saving nickel, this coin was struck of another alloy, 56% copper, 35% silver and 9% maganese, but from 1946, it returned to its original mixture.

NOBLE. A gold English coin, 23 mm. in diameter and about 9 gr. in weight, initiated by Edward III in 1344. Originally 6 shillings, 8 pence in value. Repeated, somewhat lighter by Richard II, Henry IV, V, VI and Edward IV in their reigns. Later, the noble became a "Royal" and "Reale," and in 1489, Henry VII issued a double noble, which became a "Sovereign." The design on the noble coin was a ship, so that any which entered Russia was there named "korabelnik" From korabi--a ship, and was used by the Czars only as gifts.

NOVGORDOKA. The silver coin, denga, from Novgorod in the 15th century, weighing about 0.79 gr. and struck from high fineness of silver, over 0.900. It was also known in Lithuania, reaching it from Novgorod by trade routes.

NUDULKĖJIMAS/Dust of Precious Metals. This represents a slight lessening of metal weight in the coin mint, which takes place from the first preparation of the ingot all the way through to the striking of the coin. The tangible scrap is gathered up within the mint. Even the dust from precious metals is swept up. Of course, not all the dust is recaptured. This dust loss is recognized and written off as metal loss.

NUMIZMATAI/Numismatic Terms. The objects of numismatics: coins in all their varied manifestations, orders and medals. Their methods of production, models, forms, dies. Tokens prepared by the mint and their officials. All else which may be of interest and valuable to numismatist specialists. Numismatic items are honored (and they are sought) by numismatic museums and their branches, of which the most famous are: in London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Leningrad (see the Hermitage), Moscow, New York, etc.

NUMIZMATIKA/Numismatics. The study of monetary emblems. Coins and other objects encompassed by this science from every nation and at every age. This totality includes numismatic interest, sorting, protecting, preservation and examination of those items. Their history and identification. Properly examined, ancient numismatic findings project much light on events obscured by the mists of antiquity and often forgotten for many years. Light shed and explained by the science of numismatics is often utilized by scientists in other branches of knowledge in studies of nations, their language, religion, states, wars, arts, paleography and economic conditions, etc.

NUMIZMATIKA LIETJVOJE/Lithuanian Numismatics. This has received proper attention only lately. More specifically, up to the rebuilding of independent Lithuania, this matter remained in our country almost entirely untouched. Money hoards from medieval times were found, plowed up, dug up and most often appropriated by their finders. Only in this century, when the light of science broke out in Lithuania were people found who in some small degree began to study those hoards. In questioning the finders, men of culture in those days (some of the boyars on their manors, a city doctor, a teacher, a priest and other educated people) began, however sporadically, to take interest in these historically precious items, to buy them and to collect them. In time, collections of some sort developed.

However, they all remained in the cabinets of their owners, scattered widely throughout the land, generally in a sense unfinished, scientifically not examined, undescribed. In this chaotic existence, they remained from generation to generation, added to in some, in others, dissipated. In time of war or pestilence or other misfortune, parts of them to the enemy, parts again returned to the earth (hidden and forgotten, or lost in flight), with only a part regained by ultimate heirs.

During the 19th century, several of the more important Lithuanian numismatic collections found their way into museums, for obvious reasons mostly in Poland, some in Austria, Germany and elsewhere. Whatever remained in the country (in Vilnius' museums, in some larger monistaries, in the famous Radvilas repository in Nesvyžis) was wrenched out of the country by the then-current occupants, the Russians who parcelled it out to the Hermitage, to Kiev, Charkov

Continued next issue...

LITAS ESTABLISHED 75 YEARS AGO

Continued from page 1....

Lithuanian Parliament passed the Statute of the Monetary Unit on August 9, 1922. Two days later the Parliament established the Bank of Lithuania.

The rapidly depreciating German Reichmark and its satellite Ostmark alerted Lithuanian officials that the litas needed to be printed and circulated as quickly as possible. The Ministry of Finance, Commerce and Industry worked at a frenzied pace during the month of September, setting a secret deadline of October 1, 1922.

The Bank of Lithuania was organized as a joint-stock company, and the first session of the Bank was held on September 27, 1922. Vladas Jurgutis was elected the first bank chairman. The Bank was located on the first floor of the former Finance Ministry building at the corner of Donelaitis and Maironis Streets in Kaunas.

An official announcement was made on September 30, and on Monday October 2 the litas was circulated for the first time. The exchange rate was 175 German Ostmarks for 1 litas. [See page 3 for a history of the "temporary" notes.]

The temporary banknotes were just that. In the meantime, the newly organized Bank of Lithuania commissioned artist Adomas Varnas (1879-1979) to design and supervise the printing of "permanent" Lithuanian banknotes. These were produced at the Andreas Haase firm in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Notes were issued in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 centų, and 1, 2, 5, 10, 50, and 100 litų. The centas denominations were placed into circulation beginning in November 1922, and the other denominations soon followed in the coming months.

It is hard to believe that these 1922 banknotes are now 75 years old. How many of our LNA members have been able to assemble a set of them for their own collection? Some are easier to obtain, others are almost impossible in XF or better condition. But we encourage our members to seriously consider collecting Lithuania's pre-World War II banknotes, especially the 1922 ones which are now 75 years old.

Kaunas, 1922 m. rugpjūtio m. 18 d.



Nr. 103

7.

Vyriausybės Žinios

TURINYS

Str.	Pavadinimas	Pusl.	Str.	Pavadinimas	Pusl.
800	Pasirūpimo pinigais įstatymas	1	801	Piniginių reikalavimų įstatymas	1
801	Karo mokyklų įstatymas	1	802	Piniginių reikalavimų įstatymas	1
802	Vidinės Reikalavimų įstatymas	1	803	Piniginių reikalavimų įstatymas	1
803	Vidinės Reikalavimų įstatymas	1	804	Piniginių reikalavimų įstatymas	1

800

807

Lietuvos Respublikos Prezidento Patarėjas Steigiamoji Seimo Pasiūlymas skelbia šio Statuto Seime 1922 m. rugpjūtio mėn. 9 d. priimtą Pasiūlymą Viena Cento įstatymą.

Piniginių Vienos Įstatymas.

1. Lietuvos Respublikos pinigų vienetą paremta aukso. Piniginių vienetų yra litas. Litai turi d. 190162 gramų gryno aukso. Litų auksas 100 centų.
2. Lietuvos pinigų vienetą paremta auksu skelbia Lietuvos, Prūsijos ir Prancūzijos Ministras.
3. Lietuvos pinigų vienetą paremta auksu skelbia Lietuvos, Prūsijos ir Prancūzijos Ministras.
4. Lietuvos pinigų vienetą paremta auksu skelbia Lietuvos, Prūsijos ir Prancūzijos Ministras.
5. Lietuvos pinigų vienetą paremta auksu skelbia Lietuvos, Prūsijos ir Prancūzijos Ministras.
6. Lietuvos pinigų vienetą paremta auksu skelbia Lietuvos, Prūsijos ir Prancūzijos Ministras.
7. Lietuvos pinigų vienetą paremta auksu skelbia Lietuvos, Prūsijos ir Prancūzijos Ministras.
8. Lietuvos pinigų vienetą paremta auksu skelbia Lietuvos, Prūsijos ir Prancūzijos Ministras.
9. Lietuvos pinigų vienetą paremta auksu skelbia Lietuvos, Prūsijos ir Prancūzijos Ministras.
10. Lietuvos pinigų vienetą paremta auksu skelbia Lietuvos, Prūsijos ir Prancūzijos Ministras.

A. Stulginskis

L. Respublikos Prezidento Patarėjas
Steigiamoji Seimo Pasiūlymas

Lietuvos Respublikos
Ministras Pasiūlymas

Kaunas, 1922 m. rugpjūtio mėn. 18 d.

KARO MOKYKLŲ ĮSTATAI

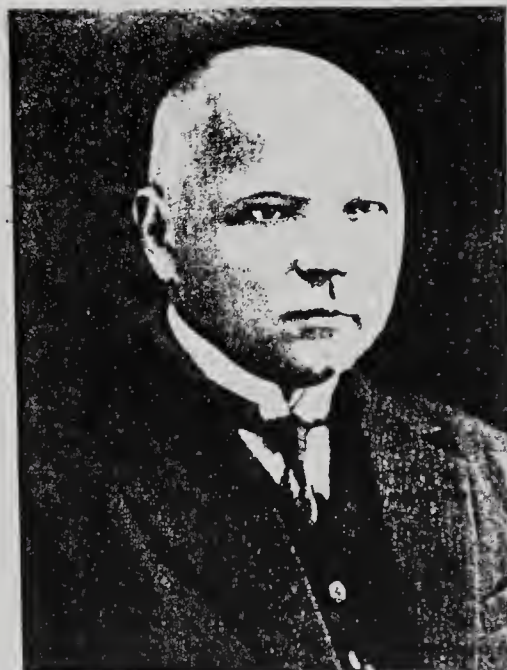
I. Bendrieji dėsniai

1. Karo mokyklų uždavinys yra paruošti visų tautų ginklą karo karininkų karui mokytis, auklėjimo ir kūrtores atidaryti.
2. Karo mokyklų yra du skyriai: bendrieji ir specialieji.
3. Karo mokyklų kursai trunka per dešimt mėnesių.
4. Karo mokyklų įstatymai, kuriems turi būti atsižvelgiama į šiuos reikalavimus: 15 dienų mokymų trukmę, kurį 15 metų amžiaus ir kurie yra iš viso auklėjimo mokymų kursai.
5. Karo mokyklų įstatymai, kuriems turi būti atsižvelgiama į šiuos reikalavimus: 15 dienų mokymų trukmę, kurį 15 metų amžiaus ir kurie yra iš viso auklėjimo mokymų kursai.
6. Karo mokyklų įstatymai, kuriems turi būti atsižvelgiama į šiuos reikalavimus: 15 dienų mokymų trukmę, kurį 15 metų amžiaus ir kurie yra iš viso auklėjimo mokymų kursai.
7. Karo mokyklų įstatymai, kuriems turi būti atsižvelgiama į šiuos reikalavimus: 15 dienų mokymų trukmę, kurį 15 metų amžiaus ir kurie yra iš viso auklėjimo mokymų kursai.
8. Karo mokyklų įstatymai, kuriems turi būti atsižvelgiama į šiuos reikalavimus: 15 dienų mokymų trukmę, kurį 15 metų amžiaus ir kurie yra iš viso auklėjimo mokymų kursai.
9. Karo mokyklų įstatymai, kuriems turi būti atsižvelgiama į šiuos reikalavimus: 15 dienų mokymų trukmę, kurį 15 metų amžiaus ir kurie yra iš viso auklėjimo mokymų kursai.
10. Karo mokyklų įstatymai, kuriems turi būti atsižvelgiama į šiuos reikalavimus: 15 dienų mokymų trukmę, kurį 15 metų amžiaus ir kurie yra iš viso auklėjimo mokymų kursai.

II. Mokymai

6. Mokymai ir mokymų trukmė: 15 dienų mokymų trukmę, kurį 15 metų amžiaus ir kurie yra iš viso auklėjimo mokymų kursai.

Above: Statute of the Monetary Unit, Government News #103, August 18, 1922. Pg. 1.



LEFT: Bank of Lithuania Chairman Vladas Jurgutis.

BELOW: 1922 "permanent" 1 and 5 centai notes.



WE BEGIN OUR 20th VOLUME

This issue begins another Volume of *The Knight*, our 20th Volume! We thank all of you for your support of the Lithuanian Numismatic Association. Membership renewal forms are inserted in the envelope with this issue, to save postage. Please send your membership forms back to renew promptly.

We are saddened to report the death of one of our charter members, Paul Waichulaitis of Waupaca, Wisconsin of a massive heart attack on May 4, 1997.

A look through the membership list shows we have 26 charter members out of a mailing list total of 140 members/institutions.

Below is our current list of LNA members. We encourage you to sign up new members. If you belong to a local coin club, how about showing our Lithuanian Numismatics video at our club one evening as the special program? It is available from the ANA library in Colorado Springs, CO. Let's promote Lithuanian numismatics!

Your editor is in need of several persons who would like to help with translating numismatic articles from Lithuanian into English. Please write him if you can help in any way. If you or anyone you know is traveling to Lithuania, your editor would like to be able to keep up to date and would appreciate copies of numismatic articles and even items (with prior correspondence) which would save much time and mailing expenses, and allow our readers to learn about them quicker. A special thanks to those who sent examples of the new 1997-dated 10 and 20 cent coins.

As we move into our 20th year, let's celebrate our heritage and our numismatic specialty by sharing it with the rest of the numismatic community. Your participation will make this a success.

Remember, Want/For Sale ads are free to LNA members. Also we have business card inserts for just \$5 per issue. Do you have items to sell? Have items you want to purchase? List them here in *The Knight*!

--Frank Passic, Editor, *The Knight*

--Aleksandras Radzius, Director, LNA

*** = CHARTER MEMBER**

\$ = Gave donation in excess of basic \$15.00 subscription. THANK YOU!

-I = Institutional membership

Vytautas Aleksiejunas, Vilnius, Lithuania
 Rev. Peter J. Alisauskas*, White Haven, PA
 Vincent W. Alones*, Floral Park, NY
 Coin World, -I Sidney, OH
 William V. Amshay, Peoria, AZ
 Gerard Anaszewicz, Ridgefield, CT
 John E. Armonas, \$ Mentor, OH
 Ray Astor, Havre De Grace, MD
 Frank J. Backitis*, \$ Charleston, SC
 Stanley S. Baibak, Brighton, MI
 John W. Balchunis*, \$ Virginia Beach, VA
 Baltech Publishing, Lemont, IL
 Balzekas Lith. Museum*, \$ -I Chicago, IL
 Robert A. Balzekas, \$ Chicago, IL
 Paul Barbatavicius, \$ Scarborough, Ontario, Canada
 Dennis O. Bartoszkiewicz*, \$ Brigantine, NJ
 Walter Berke, \$ Rochester, NY
 G. Bliudzius, Barrington, IL
 Julius W. Boris, St. Petersburg, FL
 Juozas Brazauskas, \$ Chino, CA
 Bridges Newsletter, -I Gloucester, VA
 Larry Brown, Shandon, CA
 William S. Bubelis, Seattle, WA
 Raymond Budd*, Canton, OH
 Joseph P. Bukis, Philadelphia, PA
 Michael S. Burokas, \$ Pennsauken, NJ
 Julia A. Busanovich, Philadelphia, PA
 George M. Daru*, Wilkes Barre, PA
 Donald D. Dausinas, Chicago, IL
 Jom Donaghy, Plymouth Valley, PA
 Bruce Donahue*, Accord, MA
 Robert J. Douchis*, \$ Columbia, MD
 Anthony H. Dyczus, Wenham, MA
 Steve A. Feller, Cedar Rapids, IA
 Henry L. Gaidis, Olney, MD
 Cassy Garelis*, \$ Redford, MI
 El Gendler, Santa Monica, CA
 John Glynn*, London, England
 Lee Gordon, Buffalo Grove, IL
 J. R. Greene, Athol, MA
 Deborah Gugel, Piscataway, NJ
 Ray Hafsaas, Seattle, WA
 Richard J. Hamlin, \$ Hacienda Hghts, CA

Edward L. Hartfik, Hamtramck, MI
 Russel A. Hibbs, Henderson, KY
 Don R. Hiltunen*, Hancock, MI
 Olle Holden, Hagersten, Sweden
 Kenneth Humphreys, Granite Falls, SC
 Eugenijus Ivanauskas, -I Kauans, Lithuania
 Arunas K. Jablonskis, Oakbrook Terrace, IL
 Arvidas Jarasius, Westminster, CO
 Kenneth Kacinskas, Peabody, MA
 Carl F. Kazakauskas*, \$ Philadelphia, PA
 Brian J. Kenny, Ellington, CT
 Algirdas Kepalas, \$ Levittown, NY
 Vytautas Kersulis, El Paso, TX
 Don T. Kerutis, Leroy, MI
 Robert Kiernan, Miami, FL
 William Kolcius, Allison Park, PA
 Douglas W. Komer, \$ Detroit, MI
 John C. Kozimbo, Linden, NY
 Aleksandras Kublias, -I Vilnius, Lithuania
 Timothy Kuklinsky, Patton, CA
 Ruta Kunciene, Woodridge, IL
 John J. Lapinski, Oak Brook, IL
 ANA Library, -I Colorado Springs, CO
 ANS Library, -I New York City, NY
 Tal Liepa, Des Moines, IA
 Bonaventure J. Linkus, \$ Elizabeth, NJ
 Akio Lis, Omaha, NE
 R. Tamutis, -I Vilnius, Lithuania
 Embassy of Lithuania, -I Washington, DC
 Finance Ministry of Lithuania, -I Vilnius, Lithuania
 Mint of Lithuania, -I Vilnius, Lithuania
 Juozas Liubinskas, Jr. \$ Oak Lawn, IL
 Robert T. Luddy, Greenbelt, MD
 John W. Maly, Syracuse, NY
 Peter A. Manti, Lake Zurich, IL
 Dmitry Markov, New York, NY
 Elgy M. Masaitis, \$ Westfield, MA
 John T. Maske, Boulder, CO
 John McCaugherty, Westmont, IL
 Tim Meier, Wilmette, IL
 Julius Lou Merkys, \$ Lyndhurst, OH
 Juozas Mikaila, Troy, MI
 Edward F. Mikutis*, Berwyn, IL
 Paul Mileris, Omaha, NE
 Casimir V. Milukas, \$ Jamaica, NY
 Sarunas Mingela, Northville, MI
 Algerd S. Monstavicius, \$ San Francisco, CA
 Robert J. Mross, San Diego, CA
 Edward S. Muszynski, Farmington Hills, MI
 Jerome J. Norton, Syosset, NY
 James Z. Olson*, \$ Seneca, IL
 Harvey W. Oshrin, Vista, CA
 F. Palubinskas, Kaunas, Lithuania
 Joseph V. Palskis, \$ Webster, NY
 James Paper, Simpsonville, MD
 Frank Passic*, \$ Albion, Michigan
 Donald C. Pickering, \$ Nashua, NH
 Y. Plasseraud, \$ Paris, France
 Audrius V. Plioplys, Chicago, IL
 Anne Pridala, \$ Crown Point, IN
 Aleksandras Radzius, Baltimore, MD
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 Xavier Servais, \$ Tournai, Belgium
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 John Sullivan, Gardnerville, NV
 Anthony A. Tumonis, Tucson, AZ
 Rimantas M. Vaitenas, Wheaton, IL
 Peter Vaitkevicius, Mukwonago, WI
 Gediminas Vaitkus, \$ Tijeras, NM
 Raymond P. Variakojis*, \$ Rocky River, OH
 John Variakojis, Chicago, IL
 William Velms*, \$ Ansonia, CT
 Eugene Vidmantas, Rochester, NY
 Bank of Lithuania, -I Vilnius, Lithuania
 World Coin News, -I Iola, WI
 Kazmier Wysocki*, S. Hackensack, NJ
 Michael Yanuskevich, \$ Nashua, NH
 Joseph P. Zager, Monroeville, AL
 Edward D. Zemaitis*, Woodhaven, NY
 Anne Kikis Zichko, Fishkill, NY
 Dr. Victor Zilaitis, Sun City Center, FL
 John P. Zokaite, West View, PA
 K. Paul Zygas, Tempe, AZ

WANT/FOR SALE ADS

10.

FOR SALE: Dr. Victor Zilaitis is disposing of his library of Lithuanian books and journals. Please write for a price list from Victor Zilaitis, 2018 Heathfield Circle, Sun City Center, FL 33573. (813) 633-3403.

WANTED: Silver bars (kapos), the first Lithuanian coins to AD 1492. Between 1492-1707, I look for errors, varieties, R-graded coins, excellent quality coins, high values (talers and ducats), forgeries from the time. Also certain Polish coins wanted, such as bracteates, talers, varieties of Sigismund Vasa portrait coins (in particular 3-grosz). Will also buy collections and accumulations. Olle Holden, Junkergatan 37, S-126 53 Hägersten, SWEDEN. Fax: (+46)-8-7268522.

WANTED: Picture postcards of Lithuania, Klaipeda/Memel district, pre-1941 only. Also books and pamphlets (in English language) on Lithuanian history, pre-1941. J. R. Greene, 33 Bearsdon Road, Athol, Mass. 01331.

FOR SALE: Blue Capital Plastic holders for 14-coin set 1925, 1936, 1938 Coins of the Republic of Lithuania. \$35.00. Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture, 6500 S. Pulaski Road, Chicago, IL 60629. (773) 582-6500.

FOR SALE: German Nazi-issued 1 punkte note for Lithuania, World War II. 1945 exp. date on back. \$30.00. Also, what are you paying for your long distance phone service? Perhaps I can get you lower prices and only 6 second interval billing after the first minute. Write me for more information. Frank Passic, 900 S. Eaton St., Albion, MI 49224.

FOR SALE: 75th Anniversary of the Litas special for new banknote collectors: Pick-7 "permanent" 1922 1 centas in UNC. \$50.00.

Also: Lithuanian numismatic books, such as Lietuvos Pinigai by Kunciene; Coins of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania by Sajauskas; Lithuanian Orders, Decorations and Badges by Astikas; Radvilas family medals by Ruzas; and others. Write for listing and prices.

Frank Passic, 900 S. Eaton St., Albion, MI 49224.

WANT/FOR SALE ADS ARE A FREE SERVICE TO OUR LNA MEMBERS. WHAT DO YOU NEED FOR YOUR COLLECTION? Let's see your ad here next issue!

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Aleksandras Radžius, Baltimore, MD. DIRECTOR. Frank Passic, Albion, Michigan, EDITOR.

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A couple of our long-time LNA members are selling their items on consignment. Here is the listing of "goodies" for your collection. Prices are postpaid. Postal money order or check payable to: Frank Passic, 900 S. Eaton St., Albion, MI 49224.

LITHUANIAN BANKNOTES

P-1 1 centas 1922 UNC \$55; XF \$45
P-2 5 centai 1922 UNC \$55; VF \$35
P-3 20 centu 1922 AU-UNC \$90
P-4 50 centu 1922 nice VF+ \$70
P-7 1 centas 1922 UNC \$50
P-7 as above, but "Pavyzdys-bevertis" obv. uniface specimen! \$85
P-7 obv. uniface specimen with Vytis emblem print only. UNC \$95
P-7 rev. uniface with wreath print only specimen \$85
P-8 2 centai 1922 UNC \$55; EF \$45; VF \$30
P-9 5 centai 1922 UNC \$55; EF \$45, VF \$30
P-9 as above, printer's rev. uniface proof with extra margin \$85
P-10 10 centu 1922 UNC \$75; EF \$50
P-11 20 centu 1922 SCARCE! UNC \$100; AU-UNC \$95; XF \$75; Fine \$35
P-12 50 centu 1922 Fine \$30
P-13 1 Litas, 1922 VF+ \$135.00
P-21 500 Litu SCARCE!! EF \$400.
P-20 100 Litu, 1922 "Pavyzdys-bevertis" specimen (no Serial #) RARE!!! UNC \$845
P-23 10 litu 1927. AU-UNC \$60
P-24 50 Litu 1928. UNC \$85; VF \$35.
P-24 50 Litu PAVYZDYS Serial #A000,000 UNC \$225
P-25 100 litu 1928. UNC \$95; EF \$60, VF \$35.
P-26 5 Litai, 1929. UNC \$95; EF \$75 F \$20
P-27 20 Litu, 1930. EF \$60; VF \$35 F \$20
P-47a 10 litu, 1991 "no dot" UNC \$8.00
P-47b 10 litu, 1991 with dot UNC \$7.00
P-48 20 litu 1991 UNC \$12
P-50 100 litu 1991 UNC \$35
P-54 2 litai 1993 UNC \$2.00
P-55 5 litai 1993 UNC \$3.00
P-56 10 litu 1993 UNC \$6.00
P-57 20 litu 1993 UNC \$10.00
P-58 50 litu, 1993 UNC \$18.00

State Loan East Bank, 1916, 1918

P-R120 126 COMPLETE SET (7 notes) XF-UNC \$200. (no varieties)
P-R120 UNC \$15 20 kopeken
P-R121c 50 kopeken 1916, VF+ \$9
P-R121d 50 kopeken, Fine \$3.00
P-R122c 1 rubel, 1916 VF \$5
P-R123a 3 rubel SCARCE! AU \$100.00 VF-XF \$45
P-R127-134 COMPLETE SET 8 notes, 1918. XF-UNC \$270.00 (no varieties)
P-R127 1/2 mk, 1918 UNC \$13.

P-R128 1 mark, 1918 UNC \$25
P-R129 2 Marks, 1918 SCARCE NOTE! UNC \$55
P-R130 5 Marks, 1918. UNC \$25
P-R131 20 Marks, 1918 AU-UNC \$45
P-R132 50 Marks, 1918 EF \$35
P-R133 100 Marks, 1918. AU \$40, EF \$35.
P-R134A 1,000 Marks. SCARCE! AU-UNC \$125
P-R134b 1,000 Marks. AU-UNC \$95. EF \$55.

Municipal notes

Heydekrug-Silutes. Herman Sudermann series set May 28, 1921. 4 notes. UNC \$100.
25 pfennig \$9, 75 pfg. \$40
Memel-Klaipeda. Pick 1-7 complete set of 7 notes. UNC. \$200.
P-1 1/2 mark, 1922 UNC \$7, 1 mark UNC \$8; 75 marks UNC \$65; 100 mrks UNC \$85
Identification pass of Territory, 1936 \$25; 1918 and 1926 identification set \$35
RAGNIT-Ragaine. 1914 set of 1 2, 1, 2, 3, Marks. XF-AU. NICE \$125. 1 2 Mark with smaller text XF \$40. 1 mrk. XF \$30
TILSIT. 12 Nov. 1921 SET of 50, 75 pfg, 1 & 3 Marks. 1 Mk has the Baltic Map. UNC \$35.

Lithuanian Talonas Notes

1991 complete set 0.10--100 T. With clause. UNC \$20.
P-29c 0.10 t ERROR NOTE with "Pagal Ist-atyma" repeated twice! UNC \$12.00
SET of 0.10, 0.20, 0.50 t UNC \$1.00
UNC individuals: 1 t 50¢; 3 t \$1; 5t \$1.50; 10 t \$5.00; 50 t \$8.00; 100 t \$9.00
1992 Talonas complete set P-39-44. UNC \$13
1993 talonas set P-46, 47. UNC \$7.50

OTHER

State Treasury Note for National Defense. 4 languages, 1921. SCARCE!! \$130.00
Poland, P-A1 5 Zloytch, June 8, 1794 XF \$55
Poland, P-A3 25 zloytch. XF \$75
1929 Lithuanian passport \$25
1991 Siauliai Samogitian Fair money SET UNC \$12.00. 1991 Olympic money set \$8.00.
Lithuanian Red Cross lottery ticket 1932 \$10. 1922 ticket \$10. 1991 charity note set of 3 \$5.00.
Almost Complete Set Nos. 2-16 Lithuanian State Loterija tickets. Colorful! \$150
Individual Numbers 2-15 \$10; #16 \$15.
Latvia, Libau 1915 set UNC \$125
Latvia, P-8 500 rubli, 1920. Obv uniface specimen UNC with color chips! \$300.
Latvia. P-17 20 Lau, 1925 VF \$50
Latvia, P-25b 1934 10 latu EF \$35

